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that a Republican president has admitted the correctness of our position. Take in the first place the enforcement of the law against the trusts. What a time we have had convincing some of the people that the trusts are an evil. I remember that in our fight on this subject there were lots of Republicans who were deluded with the idea that about all the good that this country enjoys has come in some way mysteriously from the trusts, and whenever we said anything in regard to the Standard Oil trust there was always some Republican who would stand on the street corners and tell us that it was the Standard Oil trust that had cheapened the price of oil. But there is not a Republican now to make that argument, even in a back alley.

There were many who thought that these great trusts were beneficent institutions, and they were praising them as if all blessings flowed from them; but, my friends, in the last few years they have come to believe, as Democrats have long insisted, that the penitentiary is not too good a place for the trust magnate who conspires against the welfare of 80,000,000 people, and this sentiment has grown so strong that not only does the president say that the enforcement of the criminal law would be a good thing, but as an illustration of the vast growth—of the tremendous increase of this sentiment, even Secretary Taft—even Secretary Taft (laughter)—has reached the point where he now admits that it might be a good thing to put one or two trust magnates in the penitentiary. While they will admit that it might be good to put one or two in, the rest of the people will go far enough to believe that all of them should be put in. So that when the president takes an advanced position on the trust question, he steps on Democratic ground.

The people praise him for what he has done in the matter of railroad regulation, but where did he get his inspiration? In a Republican platform? You read in vain the Republican national platform to find it there, and if you look in that hated and despised Chicago platform, you will find the authority for railroad regulation that the president has at last accepted. If you look in the platform of 1900 written at Kansas City, you will find it again, and even at St. Louis, while we quarreled over a good many questions, we wrote that plank into that platform, and it was our third national platform that demanded this reform; and when the president stepped out and advocated this, he had to step onto Democratic ground. But let no Republican find fault with the president because he stands on Democratic ground on some of these questions, for he could not go before you without entrenching on Democratic ground, for we pre-empted all the ground in front several years ago. Some of the Democrats have even resented the manner in which the president has endorsed some Democratic ideas, but I do not resent it, for our ideas were presented to the public for adoption and our ideas are good enough to be adopted not only by Democrats, but by Republicans, and my regret is not that the president has endorsed some of them, but my regret is that he has not adopted more, and that he has not carried the conclusions that he has adopted further. When I think of the president and some of the Democratic things he has done, I am reminded of something said by Peter Cartwright. A man asked him if he was sanctified, and he said, "Yes, in spots," and so, my friends, when they ask me about the president, whether he is Democratic or not, I say, "Yes, in spots," but that the spots are not large enough and not numerous enough.

Take the subject of the income tax, and the president has endorsed our position. I can remember a few years ago when the income tax was denounced by Republicans and denounced most bitterly, and I am glad to speak of that income tax where I come in contact with Mr. Montgomery, who was on the ways and means committee and who was on the sub-committee that helped to draft that income tax. I happened to be on that sub-committee with him, and I look back to my part in that income tax with as much pride as I take in any act in my public career, and I rejoice that now some twelve years after the Democratic party fought for it, a Republican president comes up and admits that it is a good thing and we ought to have it in this country, and even Secretary Taft—even Secretary Taft—admits that it is a good thing, only, yielding to his postponing habit of mind, he thinks we ought not to have it right away.

So you take the question of arbitration between capital and labor—a position taken by the Democrats in 1896, 1900 and 1904—and the president endorses that position today.

On four great propositions he has accepted Democratic doctrine, and yet on some questions has not only not accepted Democratic doctrine, but has advanced very un-Democratic doctrine. He has not yet agreed with us as to the importance of tariff reform, although Secretary Taft—yes, even Secretary Taft—has made an argument against a high tariff, and would have tariff reform after a while.

But, my friends, the president has endorsed a ship subsidy, and when he endorsed a thing not Democratic, he found forty-one Republicans in the lower house who refused to vote with him and voted with the Democrats against a ship subsidy. He endorsed an asset currency, and yet the Republicans in congress were afraid to present it even to the lower house, but agreed with the Democrats against an asset currency.

present it as a bill and act upon it in the house of representatives.

Then the president asserted the doctrine that a treaty can override the laws of a state in regard to their school system. If I had gone to California and made an argument in defense of the right of the state to control its affairs, if I had gone there two years ago, I could not have made the people to understand the importance of the question, but the moment the right of these people to control their school system was attacked, then all the Republicans of California became Democrats on the subject of school control, and now the president has proposed the national incorporation of railroads and other great corporations; and, my friends, as long as the American people understand that the purpose of the national incorporations is to take out of the hands of the people of the state the control of their state affairs, and carry that control to Washington, and place it down there where it is almost impossible to reach your representatives, there will be a revulsion of feeling against that doctrine as against the doctrine announced in California, and you will find the American people, Republican as well as Democrats, lining up in behalf of the doctrine set forth in the constitution, that while congress is supreme in the affairs of interstate commerce, the state is supreme in the control of the things that concern its own people and its own people alone.

So that where the president has been Democratic he has gained popularity, and where he has been un-Democratic he has lost popularity, and thus by his good deeds and by his bad ones he has proven the strength of Democratic ideas in this country.

If any of you think that the Republicans ever won a victory in the last twelve years, I want to remind you that after twelve years of complete power, after rather eleven, during which they have had the president, senate and the house, they have never been able to impress upon this country one single Republican idea. There is not one Republican doctrine today that is as strong as it was eleven years ago. That is the result of eleven years of Republican supremacy in the United States, and the Democratic party out of power has been so strong that it can coerce a Republican president into the acceptance of Democratic ideas as a basis of his popularity.

Now, my friend, if this is true, is it not a bad time for the Democrats of Kentucky to become Republicans? Is this not the time when their faith in Democracy should be strengthened rather than weakened? Is this not the time when their hope should be increased rather than diminished? Is this not the time when they should go forth with a larger zeal rather than with indifference?

I am glad to have this chance to look into the faces of those who in the campaigns through which I have passed have been faithful to the platform on which I stood; and I come here to ask you to be as enthusiastic in your efforts this fall as you were when I was your standard bearer. If there is in this audience one who has been attached to me, let me beg him to transfer to Judge Hager and those on the ticket with him, and to Governor Beckham, the full measure of that attachment. My friends, I shall not spend time telling you what splendid men these candidates are. I am satisfied that they deserve your support, and that they will ornament the positions to which they aspire. I shall not dwell upon matters of state importance, for I cannot know these things as well as your own speakers. All that I can do is to come from a distant state to bear testimony in your presence to the national character of your campaign. If any Democrat here thinks it concerns but this state whether one or another is elected governor, let me say to him that the influence of your election will reach to the very borders of the land; for as we approach a national campaign, all the things that precede give indication as to the result of that campaign, and as the Democrats rejoiced at the election in Oklahoma because it indicated a trend of public sentiment toward Democracy, so a great victory for our state ticket in Kentucky will gladden the hearts of millions of Democrats, for it will presage a victory in Kentucky for Democracy next year; and if you Democrats who marched to the polls in 1896 and gave me a majority, if today your love of Democracy is as warm as it was then, make the majority larger for Hager and his ticket this fall.

And, my friends, the election for senator has a double significance. A victory for Democracy in your state legislature, like a victory for your state ticket, would be an inspiration to Democrats elsewhere, but it would be more than that. It would send to the United States senate a Democrat, and we need Democrats there. We not only need Democrats there, but we cannot afford to lose any of the Democrats that we have.

Today two Democrats represent Kentucky in the United States senate. If the Republicans carried this state, they would send a Republican as successor to Senator McCreary, and, my friends, if a Republican went there in the place of that Democrat, then your state, instead of presenting two votes in favor of reform, would have a Republican senator nullifying the work of the Democratic senators and

your state would be a cipher on these questions. The senate is today the weak point. We need reform, but no remedial legislation of a national character is possible until the measure passes the senate as well as the house. You might have a Democratic president and a Democratic house of representatives anxious to relieve the burdens upon the people, and the president may be ready to sign the bill, but if the senate stands between them relief is impossible; and, my friends, I beg you to so cast your votes as to insure a Democratic legislature, for that will insure the election of Governor Beckham to the United States senate.

Now, I have given you my reason for being here. I am interested in national politics. I have been for many years, and shall be until I die. My great desire is to see these reforms, for which I in company with other Democrats have been fighting, realized, for I believe they will bring blessings untold to the American people, and I come from a distant state to give you what assistance I can, because I am interested in these questions. Am I more interested than you? Have I any more reason than you Democrats? I know of no reason that I have to make me anxious for reform that ought not to make you anxious for reform, too. I am as well situated as you are. I can stand Republican legislation as well as you can. I can live under bad government as well as you can live. I can provide for my children no matter what party is in power, and I can leave them all that it is good for them to have left to them. I have no favors to ask of anyone, but, my friends, I want to leave my children something better than money. Money may take the wings of the morning and fly away. I want to leave them something more enduring than personal property or real estate. I want to leave them a government that will protect them in the enjoyment of life and liberty and in the pursuit of happiness. That is the richest legacy that father can leave the child.

But there is no more reason why I should leave my children good government than that you should leave your children good government; and there is no more reason why I should fight for Democracy than there is that you should fight for Democracy. My interest is not due to the fact that I have been a candidate for high office. My interest is not due to the fact that I may be a candidate for high office in the future, for office is but an incident of my life, and there are things which concern me more. I have never wanted office merely to hold office, for I have long since learned that my place in history will not be determined by what people do for me, but by what I can do for my people.

I have said this much because I wanted to impress upon your minds that you ought to be as much interested as I am in this fight, and now, Democrats, if I will come from Nebraska at my own expense to help you win a victory in Kentucky for Democracy, can't you go from your homes to your polls on election day and do your part toward winning that victory? What excuse can you give your conscience or your neighbors if on election day you remain away from the polls?

What excuse can you give to your conscience or your country if by any neglect of yours these principles which you hold dear are defeated, and simply through your failure to do what you can? Is it not worth your while to vote yourselves, and then do what you can to get your neighbors to join with you to make your majority larger now than ever before?

I understand that you have so big a majority down here that when you get up in the morning and then hear that the country has gone Republican you cannot understand how any part of the country could go Republican, as there are so many Democrats in this county; but, my friends, strange as it may seem, there are many people in many parts of this country, and people who look much like you, who have not the political information and the political intelligence that you show on election day, and these people by a strange perverseness of fate vote the Republican ticket. And I happen to live in one of those communities where a majority of the people do not seem to understand public questions; and whenever there is a campaign on hand we generally have a meeting in the city of Lincoln, and I make a speech to my Republican neighbors and try to seize them as brands from the burning and bring them within the fold of the elect, and last fall when the time came for that meeting I announced that my subject would be "Dreams." We had had Senator Beveridge there, and he had made a Republican speech, and in that speech he told them that while I was a very nice man, and while he thought a great deal of me, that I was not a doer of things, but just a dreamer, and that while I dreamed, the president was doing things; and it was printed in the paper, and I read it, but I did not think much of it; I didn't pay much attention to it, but in a few days I read in the paper that Governor Cummings of Iowa had made a speech and called me a dreamer. When I saw that a second one had called me a dreamer I sat up and took notice, and in a few days I read that Governor Hanly had called me a dreamer—three of them. It began to look serious, and then I read that Speaker Cannon had called me a dreamer—four of them; and I knew that my word would not amount to much

against four great men, and so instead of denying it I decided to admit it and justify it; and I began to read up on the subject of dreams. I thought I would post myself and find out what I really was, or whether it was a disgraceful thing or not; and I found to my surprise that the subject of dreams was really quite a subject, after all, and that there had been dreamers before. I went to the Bible, where I always go when I am in trouble. I have never found a book with so much truth in it as the Bible contains, and I don't know of any book where truth is more beautifully expressed and I looked in the Bible to see if I could find anything about the dreamer; and I found that there were dreamers in the Bible, and that the most prominent one was Joseph and because Joseph's brothers called him a dreamer, and they did not like his dreams, they hated him. They plotted to kill him, and when he was sent out by his father to his brethren who had their flocks in Dothan, they said, "Here comes the dreamer; let us put him away and be done with him." But finally they decided that instead of killing him they would just put him down in a pit, and let the father believe that he had been killed in some way by a wild beast. Then some merchants came along, and they took Joseph out of the pit and sold him, and sent him down into Egypt, and then they congratulated themselves and said, "Now we are rid of the dreamer," and things went along for awhile until they had almost forgotten Joseph, and then there came a famine and they had to go down into Egypt and buy corn, and when they got to Egypt there they found the dreamer, and he had the corn; and so, my friends, I made up my mind it was not so bad to be a dreamer provided you have the corn, and in that speech I proceeded to show the Republicans how the Democratic party had been dreaming and how they had the corn and were prepared to satisfy all political needs.

The more I thought on this subject the less willing I was to class myself with the dreamers, for it was too high and honored for me. The dreamer, why he is a great man. John Boyle O'Reilly says that the dreamer lives forever, while the toiler dies in a day.

As I went from nation to nation in traveling through Europe I found that everywhere the ideas of Jefferson had been conveyed, and that everywhere they were planted and were growing. When I left home I was proud of the Democratic party. I boasted that I belonged to a party that was essentially old, but when I got back from my trip around the world I was prouder still, for this old Democratic party that Jefferson founded is not only a century old, but it is 25,000 miles wide.

I am proud of Jefferson's work. Of all the constructive statesmen in the world's history, he is the greatest, and, my friends, when the names that Republicans love to quote—when these names are forgotten, little children will hush the name of Jefferson, and freemen will stand up and praise the one who taught them to know a freeman's rights and fight for them.

And now, Democrats, let me ask you a question: If a Republican president can win popularity by spasmodically and sporadically doing something Democratic, what would be the popularity of a Democratic president who was consistently and persistently Democratic on all questions? Isn't this a bad time for a Democrat to become discouraged? Never since I have known politics have we had so much to encourage us.

In this state you have by organization among the farmers, been able to protect yourselves to some extent from the greed of one great monopoly, but instead of feeling satisfied at the great success that has come to your organization, I bid you have some feeling for those who are not so situated that they can protect themselves as you have been able to protect yourselves. Have you not learned something of what a monopoly is, and are you not ready now to join with us to lay the ax at the root of the tree, and instead of saying as Secretary Taft said, that there are good trusts and bad trusts, are you not ready to say with us that God never made a man good enough to stand at the head of a private monopoly and control the price of what people had to use?

Is it not time that we seriously take up this question and put the American government back upon its old foundation, and make it again a government of the people, by the people and for the people? Are you not ready to enlist in this contest? I have been fighting for this principle now seventeen years, and I ask for nothing better than I might continue this fight until God calls me from my earthly labors. Are you willing to enlist, not for three months, or six months or a year—are you willing to enlist for this war until justice shall triumph and our nation shall be relieved?

While next year the fight will be on a larger field and the stakes will be greater, now in this fight you are on the skirmish line, and if you will but give us a splendid victory for Hager and his associates, we shall rejoice with you; and if you will give us a legislature that elects Beckham, our rejoicing will be doubly great; and I hope that when the polls are closed and the vote is counted you will have such a victory in Kentucky that we can hear your shouts all the way to Nebraska, and then when we hear them we will be so glad that we will shout so loud that you can hear them in Kentucky.

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